

A Comparative Study on Major Issues Responsible for Conflict between Parents and Adolescents



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Abstract

Parent adolescent conflict is an important area of study in family science because it has been found to be related to a number of externalized and internalized disorder in adolescent eg.-delinquency. Research has indicated the 'Family Conflict' is a major issues of youth homelessness, which s linked to every adolescent outcomes in the areas of mental and physical health. A relatively high level of family conflict also seems harmful as it predicts poor parental wellbeing.

Social orientation and parent adolescent conflict social orientation plays on important part in understanding the prevalence and progression of parent adolescent conflict.

This is because the perception and meanings of the parent adolescent relationship are steeped in the shared beliefs, attitudes, norms and values of a culture. Family on the most important factors in Adolescence development. It is of great value in formation of adolescents moral principles of life.

Keywords: Internalized, Relatively, Orientation, Progression, Adolescent.

Introduction

Conflict in parent adolescent is defined as an interaction characterized by discomfort and the use of disagreement to lesson that discomfort (Montgomery & Fewer, 1998). It is a state of tension and dispute that is a significant stressor that has been found to be related to negative feelings or emotions (Katz, Kramer and Gottman, 1992). Parent adolescent conflict is an important area of study in family science because it has been found to be related to a number of externalized and internalized disorder in adolescent eg.- delinquency.

Early theorists like G. Stanley Hall (1904) an Freud (1958) regarded turbulent relations with parents as "Unfortunate, but an inevitable consequence of adolescent maturation" (Lavursen, Coy and Collines, 1998). According to this perspective parent adolescent conflict is an indicator of disturbances in the relationship and hence a problem. The level of conflict in parent adolescent has been found to be positively related to externalizing and internalizing adolescent problems. Such as delinquency (Palterson, 1982) running away from home (Adam, Gullota and Clancy, 1985) lower adolescent self-esteem and depression (Rutter, Graham, Chanwick and Tule, 1976) and decrease in family Cohesion (Demo, 1991).

Monte mayor (1983) states that conflict increase during early adolescence remains reasonably stable during middle adolescence, and declines. There was greater negative affect reported during middle adolescence than during early adolescence, which then decreased during late adolescence to a level somewhere between the two earlier age periods (Laurson, Coy and Collins, 1998). That parent-adolescent conflict is less frequent but more hearted, in middle adolescence compared to early adolescence a further decline in frequency of conflict is noted in late adolescence although there is little change in negative affect (Laurson *et al.*, 1998).

The persistence of parent-adolescent conflict needs to be examined in relation to the rate of conflict (frequency) the intensity of conflict (affect) and in terms of the development of the adolescent (age, pubertal maturation, gender etc.) and parent (dyadic relationship). There is evidence that conflict (low incidence or frequency) that does not lead to escalations in intensity, may in fact facilitate the development of relationship skill, such as problem solving, compromise and perspective taking. These skill that are learned through conflict resolution may be associated with positive feelings (O'Brien Margoin, John and Krueger,

1991). Conflict can be "overt and explicit or covert and hidden constructive (dealing directly with source) or destructive (lessens discomfort, at least temporarily, without affecting source) and complementary or symmetrical" (Montgomery and Fewer, 1988).

Depending on the dimension of the conflict, it can cause a rift in a relationship or make the relationship mutually and personally more satisfying. In order to fully understand which characteristics of conflict are related to positive or negative functioning, the aspects of conflict need to be examined.

Boys and girls also experience different kinds of interaction with their mothers, with boys experiencing greater "non-shared relational perspectives" than girls. In adolescence, sons experience a temporary shift in the balance of power towards dominance because boys are socialized to more independent. There is higher tolerance for expressions of independent beliefs and behaviours in boys compared to girls. Girls are to be more dependent parents still have much control in these matters in adolescence, thus increasing the likelihood of more conflict between daughter and parent compared to sons, for example, conflict over issues such as curfews and sex tend to be more intense with adolescent daughter than with sons. Therefore, mother daughter dyads tend to experience more conflicts and at the same time the conflicts tend to be more intense than in the mother son dyads. Because significant gender difference in parent child dyadic relationship have been found in previous studies.

Family on the most important factors in adolescence development. It is of great value in formation of adolescents moral principles of life. Family can create personality or dietary if can strengthen or undermine adolescents psychic health. Family encourage some personal indication, but at the same time blocks another.

It points out borders of identification and favors the appearance of persons self-image. The development of children's personality depends on the type of relations in the family, on its values, interest. Family prepares a child for life, it is his first and the deepest source of social ideals, and it lays down the foundation of his behaviour. Because of love and care in which they live. On the other hand, parents try to contribute to children's becoming independent capable adults.

Objective of the Study

1. To ascertain the background characteristic of the sample namely-age, sex, parent – education, income of the family.
2. To find out the major issues responsible for conflict between parents and adolescent (Boys).
3. To find out the major issues responsible for conflict between parents and adolescent (Girls).

Review of Literature

Caffery & Erdman (2000) The research has suggested that conflictual interaction between adolescents and their parents may be conceptualized as the adolescents attempts to re-established their security needs with in the family systems.

Miller J.M. (2002) to determine of the reactions of adolescent toward hypothetical situation that can lead to conflict and violence varied by parenting style of their mothers. Adolescent participants who reported a more permissive parenting style expressed more intense negative reactions than female to the situation. There was difference in intensity of reaction by age often controlling for gender and parenting style.

C.J. Tucker, S.M. Mchale (2003) the study examined (a) sex difference in adolescent conflict resolution with mother, father and siblings, (b) how adolescent personal qualities and the nature of their family relationship relate to effective conflict resolution with family members and (c) the direct role of conflict resolution in adolescent adjustment and the moderating role of conflict resolution in the relationship between conflict with family members and adolescent of adjustment. Findings are discussed interims of similarities and differences in adolescent relationships with mother, father and siblings.

Sursan B. Silverberg (2004) the present study examines whether parents reports of well-being are related to the level of parent - adolescent conflict in the family and their youngsters level of emotional autonomy. The sample is composed of 129 intact families with a first born child between the ages of 10 & 15. Measures included parent reports of midlife identify concerns, self-esteem, life satisfaction psychological symptoms and parents-adolescent conflict as well as youngster reports of emotional autonomy vis-a-vis parents. Finding indicate that (1) parents experiences of midlife identify concerns is positively related to the level of emotional autonomy reports by same sex children, (2) Mothers but not father well-being is negatively related to the intensity of parent-adolescent conflicts and (3) Socioeconomic status moderates the relation between parental well-being and parent-adolescent relation. These results are discussed important terms of psychology analytic and parental stress perspectives on parental well-being the adolescence years.

Michelle Wierson *et al.* (2005) the study has been focused on parent-adolescent conflict is viewed as a common dimension of the family during the teenage years. The purpose of the present study was to determine whether mother and father of young adolescent differ in their report of conflict with their adolescent, level of stress, and parenting competence. Furthermore, the role of age and gender of young adolescents was examined. One hundred and twenty two adolescents and their parent participated in the study all families where intact. The families were divided into groups according to the adolescents age and genders. Analysis of variance with three factors (adolescents age, adolescent's gender, mother versus father) were performed. Mother and father did not differ on personal (depression) as marital adjustment and on perceived parenting competency. In contrast, in terms of parent-adolescent conflict, mother reported a less positive relationship, a greater number of conflicts, and more intense discussions of conflicts with their adolescents. Gender and age of the adolescent were not important

contributors to the analyses. The results suggested that, in terms of the variables examined in the study, conflict in the parent adolescent relationship is the primary differences between mothers and fathers.

Atkin, Sharon Darum (2007) conflict between parents and their adolescents has been widely acknowledged as a necessary forum for adolescents to develop their sense of self and make a successful transition into adulthood and as an important, and at times damaging, factors in adolescent adjustment. What constitute the negative and positive aspects of parent adolescent conflict and in what ways such interactions contribute to parent-adolescent relationships and adolescent adjustment is an important progression for such research? It would seem a positive step to begin with experimental investigations where aspects of parent-adolescent conflict communication can be controlled. Such an approach has a greater likelihood of providing information about which types of conflict are associated with which types of outcomes for adolescent and their families. The purpose of this study was to investigate specific styles of parent-adolescent conflict (coercion, demand /withdraw and mutuality) and the processes that link such conflict with parent-adolescent relationships and adolescent adjustment. Participants were 58 two-parent family triads (mother, father, adolescent) and 27 single mother family dyads (mother, adolescent). The adolescents were aged 12 to 16 years. Participants responded to questionnaires relating to their perceptions of, and effective responses to, the taped discussions. Family relationship were assessed in terms of the affection in their relationships, and parenting behavior (psychological control, behavioral control and acceptance). Adolescent adjustment was assessed in terms of internalizing and externalizing behavior and self-esteem.

Bahado Esfandyari *et al.* (2009) explained that externalizing behavior problems among adolescents are strongly influenced by their inter-parental conflict. Inter-parental conflict is indicated as a factor contributing to externalizing behavior problems and inter-parental conflict has been reported in several past studies. Based on the findings of many studies, there is a significant relationship between positive family relations with the decrease level of externalizing behavior problems, such as social aggression among children. Similarly, there are a number of important findings which indicated that children living in discordant and violent homes are at high risk of psychopathology. In addition witnessing inter-parental conflict was related to host of youth problematic behaviors, including aggression, delinquency, and substance abuse. Thus this paper aims to review the relationship between inter-parental conflicts and externalizing behavior problems among adolescents.

As per my knowledge the latest reviews has been found till 2009. We have tried our best but unable to find the data after 2009-2018.

Methodology

In this study descriptive research design with interview schedule method was used to find the issue of conflict between parents and adolescents (boys & girls).

A descriptive research design was deemed appropriate for this study as it would be flexible enough to provide an opportunity for considering various aspects of the topics under consideration.

Descriptive research design involves describing, recording, analysis and interpreting the characteristic of a particular individual or group.

Frey (1970) "Defines survey method techniques methods for systematically obtaining specific information from a relatively large number of individual ordinarily through questioning."

Selection of Locale

The present study was conducted in Kanpur Nagar. A list of different zone existing in Kanpur Nagar was obtained from Kanpur Nagar Nigam office.

The whole Kanpur city is divided into six zones and out of them IVth and VIth zones were selected purposively for the present study. Purposively selected areas were Nawabganj, Vishnupuri, Tilak Nagar, Azad Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Parade, (Bada Chauraha) for the present Study. The reason behind selection of these zones were:

1. These zones were easily approaches from the researcher is the student.
2. Familiarity with the area.

From the list of total number of student in each school, students were randomly selected in proportion to the total strength of that particular school.

Selection of Sample

The sample comprised of 120 students (12 to 17 years) 60 boys and 60 girls from different schools of Kanpur.

The eligibility criteria used for selection of sample was:

1. The respondents should be of age between 12 to 17 years.
2. The respondents should be educated and should be studying.
3. The respondents should be living with both parents (mother and father) are important for the study.

Variable

The properties which are to be studied are called "variables". The following variable were selected for the purpose of the study such as.

1. Age of the respondent
2. Sex
3. Parents education
4. Family income

Results and Discussion**Table 4.2.1 Rank-wise distribution of major issues responsible for conflicts between parents and adolescent (Boys)**

| S. No. | Statement | Mother | | | Father | | |
|--------|---|-------------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| | | Total score | Mean | Rank Order | Total score | Mean | Rank Order |
| 1. | Do you think that when you are busy in study or in any other task, your parents ask you to do household work? | 124 | 2.064 | XII | 74 | 1.233 | XXIX |
| 2. | When you do not support your parents in household work, then you would argue with them? | 118 | 1.967 | XV | 74 | 1.233 | XXIX |
| 3. | Do your parent ask you work like room cleaning or other works which they themselves can do? | 79 | 1.377 | XXXI | 107 | 7.785 | XVI |
| 4. | Do your parents have any objection when you do not put the household goods at the right place? | 157 | 2.617 | I | 133 | 2.217 | VII |
| 5. | Do your parents get angry when you not perform well in School? | 141 | 2.350 | V | 143 | 2.383 | II |
| 6. | Do your think that your parents compare you with other children when you did not get god marks in exams? | 142 | 2.367 | IV | 126 | 2.200 | VIII |
| 7. | Do your parents force you to study in the time set by them? | 139 | 1.317 | VI | 117 | 1.950 | XIII |
| 8. | Do your parents asked you to study the subject of their own interest or allow to study the subject of your interest? | 102 | 1.700 | XIX | 110 | 1.833 | XV |
| 9. | Do your parents allow you to watch movie in outside like the theater or Cinema halls? | 99 | 1.650 | XXI | 99 | 1.650 | XX |
| 10. | Do your parents have any objection on your watching T.V. do they make you watch the programme of their own interest? | 105 | 1.750 | XVI | 204 | 1.733 | XVII |
| 11. | Do you watch T.V. in time set by your parents? | 137 | 2.282 | VII | 140 | 2.333 | IV |
| 12. | Do you parents like to watch T.V. Programme of your interest or like to watch T.V. Programme of them own interest? | 131 | 2.183 | X | 142 | 2.367 | III |
| 13. | Do you thinks that your parents would like to know about your friend circle? | 154 | 2.567 | II | 153 | 2.550 | I |
| 14. | Do your parents force you to be friend with children of their likeness and keep a watching on your activities? | 100 | 1.667 | XX | 122 | 2.033 | XI |
| 15. | Do your parent have any objection when your friends visit your home? | 85 | 1.417 | XXVII | 82 | 1.350 | XXVI |
| 16. | Your parents also behave strictly in front of your friend? | 85 | 1.400 | XXVIII | 64 | 1.067 | XXXI |
| 17. | Your parents punished you when you pass more time with your friends? | 127 | 2.117 | XI | 116 | 1.933 | XIV |
| 18. | Do your parents punish you when you come late from school? | 84 | 1.400 | XXVIII | 80 | 1.333 | XXVII |
| 19. | Do you think that your parents want you to depend on them for every work and you do not do any work without consultation from them? | 96 | 1.600 | XXIII | 87 | 1.450 | XXIII |
| 20. | Do you argue with your parents when they interfere in your matters? | 80 | 1.333 | XXX | 84 | 1.400 | XXIV |
| 21. | Do you think that your parents always fore you for discipline and good behaviour? | 132 | 2.20 | IX | 153 | 2.550 | I |
| 22. | Do your parents punish you when you shows negative behaviour? | 119 | 1.983 | XIV | 120 | 2.00 | XII |
| 23. | Do your parents force to eat food of their choice when you go out-side for lunch/dinner with parents? | 86 | 1.433 | XXVI | 97 | 1.617 | XXI |
| 24. | Do your parents interfere when you eat fast food outside? | 146 | 2.433 | III | 139 | 2.317 | V |
| 25. | Do you argue with your parents while ordering food at restaurant? | 96 | 1.633 | XXII | 95 | 1.583 | XXII |
| 26. | Do you think that when you fight with your siblings then your parents punish you only? | 98 | 1.633 | XXII | 95 | 1.583 | XXII |
| 27. | Do your parents full fill all your needs? | 82 | 1.367 | XXIX | 75 | 1.250 | XXVIII |
| 28. | Do your parents hope that you should do your work your selves and you agree with them? | 16 | 0.267 | XXXVII | 21 | 0.35 | XXXVI |
| 29. | Do your parents agree on ideas given by you? | 52 | 0.867 | XXXVI | 52 | 0.867 | XXXIV |
| 30. | Do you think that when you do not succeed in any work then your parents always blame you? | 67 | 1.117 | XXXIII | 73 | 1.217 | XXX |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| 31. | Do your parents give you pocket money be they ask for details of the expenditure of that money? | 136 | 2.267 | VIII | 137 | 2.233 | VI |
| 32. | Do your parent argue with your on your extra expenses? Do they ask you to manage your expenses yourselves? | 137 | 2.283 | VII | 123 | 2.050 | X |
| 33. | Do your parents interfere when you go to attend parties or any other programme outside your home? | 123 | 2.050 | XIII | 124 | 2.067 | IX |
| 34. | Do your parents have any objection when you wear modern dresses? | 92 | 1.533 | XXV | 104 | 1.733 | XVII |
| 35. | Are your parents angry when you the used internet or chat with your friends? | 104 | 1.733 | XVIII | 99 | 1.650 | XX |
| 36. | Do your parents argue with when you use mobile phone? | 111 | 1.850 | XVI | 102 | 1.700 | XIX |
| 37. | Do your parents have any objection when you have friends of opposite sex? | 73 | 1.217 | XXXIII | 55 | 0.917 | XXII |
| 38. | Do your parents interfere in each and every activity of your? | 55 | 0.917 | XXXV | 54 | 0.90 | XXIII |
| 39. | Do your parents respect you and agree with your ideas? | 27 | 1.45 | XXVI | 23 | 0.383 | XXXV |
| 40. | Do your parents allow you to live as you wish to? | 60 | 1.00 | XXXIV | 44 | 1.73 | XVIII |

The result which we get from the above table 4.2.1 shows that the study was conducted around the issues of conflict between parents and adolescent in which we have selected 40 questions related to different areas such as household responsibilities, scherd performance, T.V. watching, peer circle, parental attitude, martial possession and adolescent independence.

The result which we get from the above table 4.2.1 shows that in case of mother adolescent conflict. The maximum conflict issues the statement no. 4 (Do your parents have any objection when you do not put the house hold goods at the right place) are ranked 1st. The calculated mean value of is 2.617 as followed by the statement no. 13 (Do you thinks that your parents would like to know about your friend circle) are ranked IInd. The calculated mean value is 2.567. The statement no. 24 (Do your parents interfere when you eat fast food outside) are ranked IIIrd. The calculated mean value is 2.433. The statement no. 6 (Do you think that your parents compare you with other children when you did not get good marks in exams) are ranked IVth. The calculated mean value is 2.367. And fifth rank the statement no. 5 (Do your parent get angry when you not perform well is school) are ranked Vth. The calculated mean value is 2.350.

In case of father-adolescent boys the maximum conflict statement no. 13 & 21 (Do you thinks that your parent would like to know about your friend circle) are ranked Ist. The calculated mean value is 2.550. The statement no. 21 (Do you thank that your parents always force you for discipline and

good behaviour) are ranked Ist. The calculated mean value is 2.550. The IInd maximum conflict issues the statement no. 5 (Do your parent get angry when you not perform well in school) are ranked IInd. The calculated mean value is 2.383. The statement no. 12 (Do your parents like to watch T.V. in time set by your parents) are ranked IVth. The calculated mean value is 2.333. The fifth rank of the statement No. 24 (Do your parents interfere when you eat fast food outside) are ranked Vth. The calculated mean value is 2.317.

Similar finding was reported by Holmbeck (1995) found that majority of conflict between adolescent and their parents is about normal, mundane family matters. These matters may include household responsibilities, privileges, parental attitude and interfamilial relationship.

The findings suggest that there is an intimate link between parent-adolescent conflict issues like household chores, school/academic achievement disobedient behaviour and material possessions is conflict issue by the Shek (1997).

Reported by the Judith-G Smetana and Jenny Yah is adolescent concession declined from preadolescence to mid adolescence and conflict were unresolved more in families with boys than girls. Families compromised more over regulating the adolescents behaviour than over the adolescent personal style (appearance, personality, homework, school performance, home responsibility). In families with boys compromise was predicted by low ratings of the importance of the confliction issues and fewer material conventional justification for disputes.

Table 4.2.2: Rank-Wise Distribution of Major Issues Responsible for Conflicts between Parents and Adolescent (Girls)

| S. No. | Statement | Mother | | | Father | | |
|--------|--|-------------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| | | Total score | Mean | Rank Order | Total score | Mean | Rank Order |
| 1. | Do you think that when you are busy or in any other task, your parents ask you to do household work? | 133 | 2.217 | VIII | 104 | 1.733 | XII |
| 2. | When you do not support your parents in household work, then you would argue with them? | 112 | 2.867 | XVI | 96 | 1.600 | XVII |
| 3. | Do your parents ask you work like room cleaning or other works which they themselves can do? | 62 | 1.033 | XXVIII | 77 | 1.283 | XXV |
| 4. | Do your parents have any objection when you do not put the household goods at the right place? | 153 | 2.550 | III | 139 | 2.317 | III |
| 5. | Do your parents get angry when you not perform well in School? | 139 | 2.317 | VII | 135 | 2.250 | IV |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| 6. | Do you think that your parents compare you with other children when you did not get good marks in exams? | 116 | 1.933 | XIV | 112 | 1.867 | IX |
| 7. | Do your parents force you to study in the time set by them? | 100 | 1.667 | XIX | 104 | 1.733 | XII |
| 8. | Do your parents asked you to study the subject of their own interest or allow to study the subject of your interest? | 105 | 1.750 | XVII | 109 | 1.817 | X |
| 9. | Do your parents allow you to watch movie in outside like the theater or Cinema halls? | 103 | 1.717 | XVIII | 106 | 1.167 | XI |
| 10. | Do your parents have any objection on your watching T.V. do they make you watch the programme of their own interest? | 98 | 1.633 | XXII | 91 | 1.517 | XX |
| 11. | Do you watch T.V. in time set by your parents? | 141 | 2.350 | V | 152 | 2.53 | I |
| 12. | Do you parents like to watch T.V. Programme of your interest or like to watch T.V. Programme of them own interest? | 140 | 2.33 | VI | 121 | 2.017 | VI |
| 13. | Do you thinks that your parents would like to know about your friend circle? | 157 | 2.617 | I | 150 | 2.500 | II |
| 14. | Do your parents force you to be friend of their likeness and keep a watching on your activities? | 100 | 1.667 | XX | 103 | 1.717 | XIII |
| 15. | Do your parent have any objection when your friends visit your home? | 103 | 1.717 | XVIII | 89 | 1.483 | XXI |
| 16. | Your parents also behave strictly in front of your friend? | 91 | 1.517 | XXIII | 85 | 1.417 | XXIII |
| 17. | Your parents punished you when you pass more time with your friends? | 119 | 1.983 | XII | 106 | 1.767 | XI |
| 18. | Do your parents punish you when you come late from school? | 86 | 1.433 | XXV | 85 | 1.417 | XXIII |
| 19. | Do you think that your parents want you to depend on them for every work and you do not do any work without consultation from them? | 113 | 1.883 | XV | 100 | 1.667 | XV |
| 20. | Do you argue with your parents when they interfere in your matters? | 122 | 2.033 | X | 104 | 1.733 | XII |
| 21. | Do you parents punish you when you shows negative behaviour? | 122 | 2.033 | X | 121 | 2.017 | VI |
| 22. | Do you think that your parents always force you for discipline and good behaviour? | 143 | 2.383 | IV | 134 | 2.233 | V |
| 23. | Do your parents force to eat food of their choice when you go out-side for lunch/dinner with parents? | 103 | 1.717 | XVIII | 92 | 1.533 | XIX |
| 24. | Do your parents interfere when you eat fast food outside? | 155 | 2.583 | II | 139 | 2.317 | III |
| 25. | Do you argue with your parents while ordering food at restaurant? | 100 | 1.667 | XX | 89 | 1.483 | XXI |
| 26. | Do you think that when you fight with your siblings then your parents punish you only? | 120 | 2.00 | XI | 92 | 1.533 | XIX |
| 27. | Do your parents full fill all your needs? | 87 | 1.450 | XXIV | 69 | 1.150 | XXVI |
| 28. | Do your parents hope that you should do your work your selves and you agree with them? | 15 | 0.250 | XXXIII | 18 | 0.300 | XXXI |
| 29. | Do your parents agree on ideas given by you? | 53 | 0.883 | XXXI | 39 | 0.650 | XXIX |
| 30. | Do you think that when you do not succeed in any work then your parents always blame you? | 75 | 1.250 | XXVI | 87 | 1.450 | XXII |
| 31. | Do your parents give you pocket money be they ask for details of the expenditure of that money? | 122 | 2.033 | X | 107 | 1.783 | XI |
| 32. | Do your parent argue with your on your extra expenses? Do they ask you to manage your expenses yourselves? | 131 | 2.183 | IX | 114 | 1.900 | VIII |
| 33. | Do your parents interfere when you go to attend parties or any other programme outside your home? | 117 | 1.950 | XIII | 101 | 1.683 | XIV |
| 34. | Do your parents have any objection when you wear modern dresses? | 97 | 1.617 | XXI | 94 | 1.567 | XVIII |
| 35. | Are your parents angry when you the used internet or chat with your friends? | 105 | 1.750 | XVII | 103 | 1.717 | XIII |
| 36. | Do your parents argue with when you use mobile phone? | 100 | 1.667 | XX | 98 | 1.633 | XVI |
| 37. | Do your parents have any objection when you have friends of opposite sex? | 66 | 1.100 | XXVII | 58 | 0.967 | XXVII |
| 38. | Do your parents interfere in each and every activity of your? | 55 | 0.917 | XXIX | 80 | 1.333 | XXIV |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|-------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| 39. | Do your parents respect you and agree with your ideas? | 40 | 0.667 | XXXII | 38 | 0.633 | XXX |
| 40. | Do your parents allow you to live as you wish to? | 54 | 0.900 | XXX | 52 | 0.867 | XXVIII |

As the above table 4.2.2 indicates that the maximum conflict issues in case of mother adolescent girls. The statement no. 13 (Do you think that your parents would like to know about your friend circle) are ranked 1st. The calculated mean value is 2.617. The second conflict the statement no. 24 (Do your parent interfere when you eat fast food outside) are ranked 2nd. The calculated mean value is 2.583. The statement no. 4 (Do you parent have any objection when you do not put the household goods at the right place) are ranked 3rd. The calculated mean value is 2.550. The statement no. 21 (Do you think that you parents always force you for discipline and goods behaviour) are ranked 4th. The calculated mean value is 2.383. The statement No. 11 (Do you watch T.V. in time set by you parents) are ranked 5th. The calculated mean value is 2.350.

In case of conflict between father adolescent girls the maximum conflict issues the statement no. 11 (Do you watch T.V. in time set by your parent) are ranked 1st. The calculated mean value is 2.533. Followed by statement no. 13 (Do you think that your parents would like to know about your friend circle) are ranked 2nd. The calculated mean value is 2.500. The statement no. 4 (Do you parents have any objective when you do not put the household goods at the right place) are ranked 3rd. The calculated mean value is 2.317. The statement no. 5 (Do your parents get angry when you not perform well in school) are ranked 4th. The calculated mean value is 2.250. The statement no. 21 (Do you think that you parents always force you for discipline and good behaviour) are ranked 5th. The calculated mean value is 2.233.

According to Furman and Bukrmeister (1985) which included the Perceived frequency of conflict with parents, analysis revealed transformation in parent adolescent relationship over time adolescent than in preadolescent or late adolescent, a pattern that was consistent for both parent-son/daughter and youth-mother/father relationship.

Reported by the Paterson, Field and Pryor (1994) adolescent conflict also differ by types and frequency of interaction that occurs with respect to gender of parent-adolescent. Studies have found that adolescent is close to father.

Found that Lausen (1993) in studies. Adolescent have been found to strive earlier for new and co-operative ways of dealing with their mother than with their father. Due to this adolescent experience greater incidence of conflict with mother earlier than they do with father conflict over issues such as curfews, material - Possession, peer circle, school performance tend to be more intense with adolescent boys than girls.

Findings and Conclusion

Adolescent is often characterized by disagreement with the parent that are associated with transition to puberty. Conflict with parents increase during early adolescent, middle adolescence and decrease during late adolescences.

The study analyses that despite is increasing parent adolescent conflict it a natural process of development. The are different stages of development and adolescent is one of them. From the present study it can be concluded that the issues of conflict between parent adolescent in most often about chores, helping around the house, care of room, home work/school performance, academic achievement, television viewing, punctuality, lack of consideration, peer group, materialistic possessions, fighting with sibling family relation, teen age in dependence are all over issues of conflict between parent adolescent are included in study.

The present study was conducted in Kanpur city. The sample consisted of 120 adolescent students (60 girls and 60 boys) from different schools of northern area of zone 6 of Kanpur city. The northern area of zone 6 was purposively selected. And further the school and the student from various schools were randomly selected.

Recommendation

1. Maintain the healthy and good relationship between parents and their adolescent children.
2. Gender difference should not by the parents for adolescent boys and girls. They should provide equally respect. The fulfill the needs of both boys and girls are necessary.
3. Parent should encourage the adolescent for open communication and discuss their ideas and feelings.

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